

L. E. MUMFORD, Pres. SANDS SMITH, Vice-Pres. J. P. NOTTINGHAM, Cash.

The L. E. Mumford Banking Co.

Paid Up Capital \$120,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$75,000

MATHEWS C. H., VA.

Solicits the accounts of firms and individuals and offers to customers every accommodation consistent with good banking

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All Money In Vault Covered By Burglar Insurance

Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

BETWEEN

Norfolk, Gloucester, and Mathews Counties.
Effective Thursday, May 24th, 1906.

Steamer "Mobjack."

	Mon. Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.
Ly. Norfolk (O. D. Wharf).....	A. M. 6:30	A. M. 6:30
Portsmouth (North St. Wharf).....	6:45	6:45
Norfolk (Bay Line Wharf).....	7:00	7:00
Old Point.....	8:00	8:00
Phillips' Wharf, East River.....	10:00	10:00
Williams' Wharf, East River.....	10:15	10:15
Hicks' Wharf, East River.....	10:30	10:30
Diggs' Wharf, East River.....	11:00	11:00
Ronne's Wharf, Ware River.....		12:00
Smith's Wharf, Ware River.....		12:20
Hockley, Ware River.....		12:40
Auburn Wharf, North River.....	12:00	
Dixdale, North River.....	12:15	
Seymour Wharf, Severn River.....	1:00	
Old Point (Government Wharf).....	5:00	5:00
Norfolk (Bay Line Wharf).....	6:00	6:00
Norfolk (O. D. Pier No. 1).....	6:15	6:15
Portsmouth (North St. Wharf).....	6:30	6:30
Norfolk (Old D. Pier No. 37).....	6:45	6:45
	P. M.	P. M.

Night Line.

Every Evening Between Norfolk and Richmond.
STEAMERS BERKLEY and BRANDON.Leave Norfolk 7 00 P. M. } Daily including Sunday.
Leave Richmond 7 00 P. M. }Main Line.
FROM NORFOLK.

Steamships Leave 7 p. m., Sunday Excepted.

Arrive in New York, 8 00 P. M., following afternoon.
Leave New York, 8 00 P. M., (Sunday excepted).
Arrive in Norfolk, 10 00 A. M., following morning.FARE—First class, one way, \$8.00, meals and stateroom and berth included; round trip, limit thirty days, \$14.00.
TICKETS and STATEROOMS at ticket office, 2 Granby street, in Atlantic Hotel Building, or at Company's office, on the wharf, Norfolk, Va. All schedules subject to change without notice.

M. B. CROWELL, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.

Chesapeake Steamship Company.

"CHESAPEAKE LINE."

Elegant Passenger Steamers "Augusta" and "Atlanta,"
For OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, VA. Steamers leave Baltimore daily (except Sunday) at 6 30 P. M., and arrive Old Point Comfort at 6 A. M. and Norfolk 7 15 A. M., where connection is made with the Rail Lines for all points South.

"YORK RIVER LINE."

Elegant Passenger Steamers "Charlotte" and "Baltimore,"
For WEST POINT and RICHMOND, VA. Steamers leave Baltimore Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M., and arrive West Point at 7 30 A. M., and Richmond at 9 25 A. M.
Steamers call at Gloucester Point and Clay Bank and Allmonds Wharf in both directions (weather permitting).Through Tickets to all points may be secured, baggage checked and staterooms reserved from the City Ticket Offices, 119 E. Baltimore street, ARTHUR W. ROSSON, Agent, 127 E. Baltimore street, or General Offices, 530 Light street.
REUBEN POSTER, E. J. CHISM, T. H. McDANIEL, Jr.,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

DR. A. M. MARCHANT,

DENTIST

Office Over Journal Building.

All Kinds of Dental Work Done.

Gas Administered.

Office Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 5.

Dr. M. S. Foster,

Dentist,

Office Over Sibley Bros'

MATAEWS C. H., VA.

OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 12 and 1 to 5.

J. C. Garnett,

Va.

of the Courts of the

Mathews, Middlesex and

Gloucester.

F. THEO. MILLER,

Mathews C. H.

Photographing

Of all kinds. Pictures enlarged, best style.

Gold and Silver soldering for Spectacles

and Jewelry. Watch and Clock repair-

ing. Bicycle work, supplies.

A Strained Ankle.

When the ankle is only slightly

strained, and no ligaments torn, there

will only be slight swelling and pain

when an attempt is made to walk. The

treatment is simple. Bathe the injured

member in water as warm as can

possibly be borne. After this rest the foot

on an elevated cushion or chair for a

day or so, applying warm or cold

compresses. When able to bear the weight

of the body landage ankle firmly every

day for a few days with a figure-eight

bandage, which will stay in position

under the sock or stocking.

BOMB HURLED AT
KING AND QUEENAlfonso and Bride Unhurt, But Seven-
teen Persons Are Killed.Tragedy After the Magnificent Wed-
ding--Engine of Death Secreted
in a Cluster of Roses.

The wedding of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena of England nearly resulted in their death.

The magnificent church ceremonial was over, bells were ringing, guns booming and the crowds cheering the King and his bride, when a bomb was hurled into the gorgeous cortege.

The bomb exploded near the royal carriage. An officer of the King's escort and a number of soldiers were killed. One of the horses to the royal coach was blown to pieces.

The King and his bride suffered from shock, but were uninjured. As the fair young Queen was helped from the damaged carriage to another she trembled violently. The King bore up calmly. The Duke of Sotomayor was wounded.

The splendid pageant was turned into a scene of panic and horror. The wildest excitement prevailed.

At first it was thought the assassin aimed to kill the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, who was in the procession.

Just a year ago Wednesday a bomb was thrown at King Alfonso in Paris, as he was driving with President Loubet, he was driving from the opera house.

The wedding ceremony in the historic Church of San Jeronimo el Real was a magnificent spectacle.

The aggregate value of the wedding gifts is over \$1,000,000, the crowns and other jewels given the bride by the King being worth \$500,000.

Under the marriage contract the new Queen receives \$500,000 a year.

Madrid. (By Cable).—Alfonso and his bride had come from the altar and were receiving an ovation from their myriad of subjects such as even this proud capital had never seen before, when suddenly they were brought face to face with the peril of assassination in its deadliest form. Roses thrown from every side were falling in a soft cascade upon the royal chariot.

The young Queen, in unfeigned delight, was bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the deafening unending chorus of welcome and congratulations, and the King, ignoring the multitudes, was feasting his eyes upon the face of his bride, when a bouquet of roses, flung from a balcony, fell with a rush, as though made of lead, in front of the royal coach and just behind the horses drawing it. There was a terrible crash and a little smoke rose in the air. The flowers concealed a bomb. Death and destruction in an instant supplanted the mirth and rejoicing. A score of men and women, including officers and members of the nobility, lay dead or mutilated. Had not an electric wire deflected the bomb the King and Queen would have been killed.

The following are the dead:
Captain Barro, commanding part of the King's escort.

Lieutenant Reysent.

Lieutenant Prendegast.

Six soldiers.

The Marquis de Colosa, Her daughter.

Don Antonio Calvo.

His niece, aged six years.

Jose Sola, 70 years of age.

Luis Fonseca.

The Duke of Sotomayor, who was riding on the right hand side of the royal carriage, was wounded by a splinter. One of the royal grooms, leading a horse, was killed.

There was a moment of paralysis and horror following the explosion. All eyes turned instinctively toward the bridal couple and saw their pale faces gazing pitifully at the terrifying scene around them. The first man to regain his self-possession was the Duke of Cornachuelos. He rushed forward opened the door of the royal coach and fairly dragged the King and Queen to the ground. Others of the royal escort instantly surrounded them, and they were led to another carriage. The young King speedily mastered his emotion and gave all his attention to his terrified and trembling bride.

The broken line of march was hurriedly taken up to the palace. Neither the King nor Queen was hurt. The bride made a brave effort to control her feelings, but the fearful transition from joy to horror was too much for human nerves to endure, and presently she burst into tears. If the truth must be told, the King himself went in sympathy.

Meantime at the scene of the outrage the first paralysis was succeeded by great confusion. The crowd, when it realized what had happened, became infuriated and surged towards the spot, intent upon wreaking vengeance upon the supposed author of the crime.

The news of the attempted assassination spread throughout the city with great rapidity, turning the rejoicing of the populace to awe. The telegraph offices were invaded by struggling masses, but a rigid censorship was instituted.

The explosion would probably not have occurred if the cortege had followed the route originally planned; but returning it was determined to retrace part of Mayor street and give the people a

further opportunity to observe the pageant. It was in front of 88 Mayor Street that the bomb was exploded. This is within half a block of the esplanade leading to the royal palace.

The bomb, which was concealed in a bouquet, was of polished steel, half a centimeter thick. It was thrown from a third-floor window. The house, according to some reports, belongs to the Queen Mother, having been bequeathed to her by a philanthropist, and being the only house she owns in Madrid. The house is opposite the Church of the Sacrament and the captain general's residence.

The royal procession had come to a temporary stop, with the royal carriage exactly opposite the house, when the bomb was thrown. The missile fell to the right of the royal carriage between the hindmost pair of horses and the front pair of wheels. The explosion killed two horses and a groom. The Duke of Sotomayor, who was riding on the right hand side of the carriage, was slightly wounded, and four of the soldiers who lined the route followed by the cortege were killed.

People away from the immediate vicinity were not aware of the tragedy that had been enacted and continued to acclaim their sovereigns. Soon, however, there appeared the empty royal coach with two horses missing and the others splattered with blood, several of them bleeding from wounds. The grooms and drivers looked deathly pale in their spangled uniforms. Then came a boy shouting that a bomb had been thrown at the King. The appearance of the King and Queen in a coach brought out delicious ovations as the fact was recognized that the sovereigns had been spared.

In the meantime the scene of the tragedy presented a horrible spectacle, with dead men and horses lying about, literally torn to pieces. Intense excitement prevailed, the mob invading the streets while forces of the guards sought to maintain order and block the approaching streets. The bodies were wrapped up in blankets and removed on litters, while the wounded were carried to hospitals in ambulances. The pavement was literally covered with blood, and the upper stories of the buildings nearest were spattered with it.

The indignation of the people over the outrage was very great. Some French detectives were almost lynched merely because they had a foreign appearance.

After the outrage a visitors' book was opened at the palace. It was signed during the afternoon by the foreign princes, envoys, diplomats, ministers and officials of all ranks.

The Mayor of Madrid has posted an address to the people stigmatizing the attempt on the lives of the sovereigns as a foul outrage.

From 2 until 6 o'clock in the evening it was impossible for anyone to get near the house from whence the bomb was thrown. The house is next door to the Italian Embassy, and about a quarter of a mile from the royal palace.

Many arrests have been made, among them Manuel Duran, a Catalanian, who is believed to have been the principal conspirator. It is said that immediately on the explosion Duran was seized and hurried downstairs. As he entered the street men flung themselves upon him, shouting "Kill the assassin!" A mounted guard pressed around and took him away under strong escort.

It had been rumored that King Alfonso a few days ago received an anonymous warning of an intended outrage, but the authorities deny this.

Frederick W. Whitridge, the American special envoy, called to President Roosevelt at 4 o'clock giving detail concerning the attempt on the life of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria. Later in the day Mr. Whitridge went to the royal palace, where he was assured that the King and Queen were reasonably tranquil considering the circumstances.

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The report says that the meat that is used in the various forms of canned products and other prepared foods goes through many processes, in all of which there is a possibility of contamination through unsanitary surroundings. Although there is no Government inspection of these products, when they are sent out they bear a label stating that they have been passed upon by Government inspectors.

Men and women, it is stated, plunge their unwashed hands into the meat to be converted into food products. Tuberculosis victims expectorate on the spongy wooden floors, from which falling scraps of meat are later shoveled up to be converted into food products.

The ordinary decencies of life," says the report, "are completely ignored. The moral degradation of thousands of workers, who are forced to spend their working hours under conditions which are a menace not only to their own health, but to the health of those who use the food products prepared by them."

The report urged compulsory examination after slaughter; inclusion of goats now exempt from inspection for foreign or interstate commerce; increase of inspectors for night inspection and special work; legislation prohibiting declarations of Government inspection on food products unless subject to Government inspection at every stage of preparation; prohibiting interstate transportation of any meat or meat-food products not inspected and labeled.

The report also urges considering the question of specific labeling of all carcasses sold as fresh meat, which, upon examination after slaughtering, show signs of disease, but are still deemed suitable for food, and recommends study of inspection standards of other countries.

The Reynolds-Neill Report.

The packers are charged with absolute disregard of the elementary rules of sanitation and cleanliness and even decency. Very plain language is used in describing conditions that are sickening.

Absence of cleanliness, says the report, was found everywhere in the handling of meat under preparation for various food products. The workers climb over heaps of meat and frequently throw them upon the dirty floor. In many of the rooms the floors are soaked and slimy.

In a word," say Messrs. Reynolds and Neill, "we saw meat shoveled from filthy wooden floors, piled on tables, rarely washed, pushed from room to room in rotten box carts, in all of which processes it was in the way of gathering dirt, splinters and filth. It was always the reply to questions that this meat would afterward be cooked, and that this sterilization would prevent and danger from its use."

A very considerable portion of the meat so handled is sent out as smoked products and in the form of sausages, which are prepared to be eaten without being cooked. A particularly glaring instance of uncleanness was found in a room where the best grades of sausages are being prepared."

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A workingman, entered the station at Torrenjon de Ardos. He asked a child, who was in charge of the office, the time the next train would depart from Barcelona. He then sought food in a nearby shop. His Catalanian accent at first attracted attention to him. It was then noticed that his workman's suit was entirely new and did not correspond in texture to that usually worn by a person of his station in life, his face and manners showing him to be a man of some distinction.

A private watchman from a neighboring estate chanced to be present, when he noticed the facial resemblance of Morales to the description given out of the man seen on the balcony from which the bomb was thrown, particularly the long, thin and deeply serious face and the closely cropped mustache. He then observed that a finger on the man's left hand, which the stranger was trying to conceal, was badly hurt, and also that there was a small, fresh scar on his forehead.

The stranger sought to take a road leading into the country, but the watchman intercepted him and demanded to know his identity. Morales declined to give this, whereupon a guard arrested him.

PACKING HOUSES
REEKING IN FILTH

The Reynolds-Neill Report Describes the Conditions.

RECOMMENDS DRASTIC MEASURES.

Conditions in Packing Houses a Menace to Nation's Health--Meat Handled in Most Abominable Surroundings and Under Circumstances Described by the Investigators As Frightful.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The President transmitted to Congress Monday the preliminary report of James P. Reynolds and Charles P. Neill on conditions in the stock yards.

In a message accompanying the report the President states that the conditions which are shown to exist in the Chicago stock yards are revolting, and that it is necessary, in the interest of health and decency, that they be changed. It is wholly impossible, he says, under the existing law, to secure satisfactory results.

The President declares that a law is needed to enable Government officials to inspect meat from the hoof to the can, the expense of the inspection to be levied on each animal slaughtered. He urges the immediate enactment of the Beveridge amendment, which is intended to secure a rigid inspection.

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